

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

WILL ISSUE BONDS.

It is Confidently Asserted Another Issue Will be Made.

Cleveland Promised It to the New York Bankers.

WAS NO USE TO WAIT.

To Delay Until Congress Met Considered Unnecessary.

Carlisle is Informed of the President's Agreement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—It is stated confidently in Wall street today that the government bond issue has been agreed upon. Secretary Carlisle, so the story goes, was informed Saturday night of the president's arrangement with New York bankers. To await congressional action would involve too much delay without any guarantee and favorable results.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—John A. Stewart, president of the United Trust company, who visited President Cleveland in Washington last week, says the amount of the bond issue will be \$50,000,000. The issue will be made probably within three days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There are no developments here in the matter of another bond issue. Both the President and Secretary Carlisle are in Philadelphia to watch the launching of the St. Louis and consequently nothing from an authoritative source can be obtained. Assistant Secretary Curtis went to New York Saturday evening, but if his visit has any significance or connection with the bond issue, he was very careful to conceal it, for on Saturday afternoon he stated that it was his opinion that no immediate bond issue was in contemplation and advanced strong arguments showing that at present at least there was no necessity for it. None of the trusted officials now in Washington have heard any intimation of an issue and they include the men who were first consulted before the action of February last was determined upon.

Nevertheless, there are excellent reasons for the statement that the president has fully decided to place another loan and that, as previously stated by the Associated Press, the announcement will very likely be made before the close of the present week. Persons in positions to know what action is contemplated state that a new loan is inevitable. This statement of course does not take into account the possibility that the president may at the last moment change his mind.

UNITED PRESS CAUGHT.

Its Appropriation of Associated Press Dispatches Proved Beyond Doubt.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The natives of the tributary state of Nyagbur, in the province of Orissa, have revolted against their ruler, Sibt El Otupueht.

So reads a telegram to the Associated Press from Calcutta last week, with the exception of the name of the Rajah. The Associated Press had long been aware that its cable news was regularly appropriated from the early editions of the Associated Press papers and was appearing in the papers served by the United Press as original to that service, and it became necessary to word some old dispatches to insure detection.

The New York Press says today: Now the Associated Press is nothing but a traitor. There was method in the fiction quoted about the name of the Rajah telegraphed by it to all the newspapers it serves. The management had grown confident that the United Press for a long time had been in the habit of appropriating dispatches put on the wire by the Associated Press. To surely prove the truth of this suspicion it was decided to send forth a cable—a bit of alleged news, that, true or false, could injure no interests in the United States and be of little moment.

Not only did the unfortunate Rajah figure in Associated Press newspapers on Saturday morning but, strange to say, he appeared in all of his shameless mendacity in the United Press papers as well. The bait had been taken. The United Press had appropriated its rival's "news" and that treacherous Rajah, not content with his mission to point a moral and adorn a tale had audaciously placed together the letters of his mystic name in such a way that, reading backwards, they recited a fact indisputable, "the U. P. stole this."

FOR STATE LIBRARIAN.

General J. C. Caldwell Seems To Be In The Lead.

It is expected that the supreme court judges and Governor Leavelle will name a new state librarian within a few days.

When Librarian H. J. Dennis died a few weeks ago, it was agreed that his successor could not be chosen until after election.

The election is now over and Governor Leavelle is again at his desk in the executive office so that the appointment may be expected at any time. Among the most prominent applicants for this place, which pays a salary of \$1,600 a year, are General J. C. Caldwell, who was formerly a member of the state board of pardons and is a literary man of considerable research; James L. King, the ex-Topeka postmaster who is now the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Journal; Major Henry Inman, an old newspaper writer and the author of the Santa Fe trail; Chas. Foster, a Topeka lawyer; E. G. Dewey of Abilene, editor of the Agora magazine; Tom McNeal, editor of the Breeze; and A. W. Dana, the well known Topeka lawyer, who was before coming to Topeka principal of a ladies' seminary in upper Vermont.

Queensware at O. M. Brill's.

A WALL STREET VIEW.

Here We Have What New York Business Men Think.

Henry Clews' weekly circular says:

New York, November 10, 1894.

The chief matter of interest in Wall street, during the past week, has been the result of the elections. The first effect was a sharp spurt of activity and an advance of about one point in prices, which however was followed by a reaction to about the closing prices of Monday, owing to realizing by a class of wealthy holders who have been waiting for an opportunity to get out. This however is not to be regarded as expressing the real and ultimate result of the surprising change in political sentiment. The party revolution so far exceeded anything that had been expected that everybody was taken by surprise and none were prepared to discount, on the instant, the great practical importance of the change. To give effect to an event of such magnitude some organization and co-operation is needed, and the more influential operators have therefore preferred action until combinations can be organized.

The election prepares the way for a new set of conditions calculated to clarify the political situation and to bespeak public confidence. (1) In the first place, it affords evidence of a vast increase of the independent element in politics; which implies that the more intelligent and conservative classes are taking a deeper interest in government and are resolved to have political questions treated more on their merits and less from a partisan standpoint. (2) The verdict equally expresses public intolerance of such corrupt double-dealing as disgraced the senate in the late settlement of the tariff question; and it similarly shows the indignation in the nation at large at the revelations of unparalleled fraud in the public departments of this city, brought out by the Lexow committee. These are signs of a wholesome revolution among the people at large that politics shall be purged of the now prevailing corruption—a symptom which is immeasurably valuable as conveying an assurance of a higher standard of morality in our future political administration. (3) The vote also expresses the beginning of a decline in popular sympathy with the vagaries and unsettling projects of populism; which has a direct bearing upon an important class of investments and business on certain fundamental matters of legislation. It brings the country back to the control of a party whose general policy has been indicated by a long tenure of power; and though there may still be differences of opinion on parts of that policy, the withering influence of uncertainty as to the future of certain vital working arrangements is largely removed. This is a large contribution towards the remedy of the now widely unsettled state of confidence. (4) The election also means the removal of the tariff question beyond the reach of further agitation; for while it may be taken for granted that congress will do nothing in respect to the sugar duties and to certain raw materials, it seems equally certain that the party returning to power will allow the new tariff to remain undisturbed until at least it has had a sufficient trial of experience. (5) We take it also, that the change of government means a serious effort to reform the currency system. The overwhelming majority will make the next congress and administration less dependent upon conciliating the clamor for free coinage of silver and for fiat money; and as Republican leanings towards those heresies have doubtless been due much more to motives of factional accommodation than to any real desire for sound money, the hope for conservative legislation on the currency question is thus very greatly strengthened. It is probable that this view will be taken abroad, with a result of a material strengthening of the foreign confidence in our investments which has been so rudely shaken by the uncertain attitude of congress upon this urgent issue. (7) In a word, the chief significance of the political revolution lies here;—that, while the advent of the Democracy to power suggested a long series of radical changes in matters affecting the nature of the laws and the regulation of our trade and finances, yet the truth is that, what may have been the original favor of such a policy, the people do not take kindly to the prospect of so much change and uncertainty as all this "reforming" involves; they are more concerned with the present than the future; they want the shortest cut to a renewal of prosperity; they prefer putting up with some things of which they may not theoretically approve to such radical reconstructing as the party now in power proposes; and they therefore say to the discarded party,—"take the reins again; we have given you a few lessons; and if you will take them to heart; we are prepared to trust to your future control rather than throw everything into confusion by too much experimenting."

This, we take it, is about the meaning of the business men's vote. The motive which commend itself to the sound common sense of the country; and, when supported by such an immense majority of the people, it becomes a very powerful contribution to future stability and confidence.

HENRY CLEWS.

DR. PARKHURST'S BOOK.

He Will Write One Telling How New York Was Redeemed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A book is to be written by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, to whom New York owes its emancipation from the rule of Tammany Hall. It will be the story of the work of purifying the city, and will begin with Dr. Parkhurst's famous sermon delivered in February, 1852, which marked the opening of his crusade.

It will be a careful chronicle of the campaign against vice and crime, which has by no means yet attained its fruition. It will detail the perils through which Dr. Parkhurst and his coadjutors have gone.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A book is to be written by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, to whom New York owes its emancipation from the rule of Tammany Hall. It will be the story of the work of purifying the city, and will begin with Dr. Parkhurst's famous sermon delivered in February, 1852, which marked the opening of his crusade.

It will be a careful chronicle of the campaign against vice and crime, which has by no means yet attained its fruition. It will detail the perils through which Dr. Parkhurst and his coadjutors have gone.

MAY BE EWING HERBERT.

He is Talked of for Governor's Private Secretary.

A Topeka man has received a letter from a friend living at Hiawatha who says it is positively known that Ewing Herbert, editor of the Brown County World, has been engaged by Major E. N. Morrill to be the governor's private secretary.

The private secretary receives a salary of \$2,000 a year.

ST. LOUIS LAUNCHED.

Mrs. Cleveland Christens the Big Ship at Cramp's Yards.

Largest and Strongest Ever Built With Two Exceptions.

IT IS ALL AMERICAN.

Even the Champagne Was of American Production.

Mr. Cramp Praises Cleveland for His Naval Policy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Shortly after 12 o'clock today the magnificent steamship St. Louis of the American line was successfully launched at Cramp's ship yards. The affair was witnessed by fully 50,000 people. Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the president, broke the traditional bottle of champagne on the bow of the noble ship as she glided down the ways, at the same time uttering these words: "I christen thee St. Louis."

In this instance and for the first time since the ceremony was observed at Cramp's ship yard, the champagne was of American make. All preparations for the launch had been carefully made, and as the ship is 120 feet longer than any that has ever been launched, the difficult feat of getting a vessel from the ways into the water was accomplished without a hitch.

After the launching the invited guests to the number of 400 were entertained at a lunch in the office of the builders, Charles H. Cramp in his address of welcome to President Cleveland, said that with two exceptions the St. Louis was the largest and most powerful ship in the world. He referred to the progress of ship building under Cleveland's administration and credited to his policy the fact that such wonderful results have been accomplished in America.

The St. Louis, he said, is built on American plans by American workmen and of American material. Twenty-six ships were recommended by Mr. Cleveland and authorized by congress. Concluding he said that while there may be honest differences on other questions, national approval of Mr. Cleveland's vigorous and patriotic naval policy will always be unanimous.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cramp's speech, President Griscom of the International Navigation company, who acted as toastmaster, proposed the health of the president of the United States, which was drunk with cheers.

President Cleveland then responded in a brief speech.

The St. Louis is clearly remarkable in that she is the first modern merchant marine structure of anything approaching her dimensions built in this country.

The work of constructing the St. Louis was begun by the builders on July 27, 1893. She will exceed in length and tonnage both the New York and Paris and equal any other transatlantic liner. Her length over all is 554 feet, 2 inches; length between perpendiculars, 535 feet, 8 inches; extreme breadth, 63 feet; depth moulded, 42 feet; number of decks, 5; depth of water bottom, 4 feet; number of principal water tight compartments, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stem, 38 feet.

After the vessel had been towed back to the docks, the work of putting in her engines will begin. These are of the quadruple expansion type and are expected to develop not less 20,000 horse power.

The St. Louis will have accommodations for passengers as follows:

First cabin 320; second cabin 200; steerage 550; crew and employees 400; total 1,770. To insure the safety of this multitude she will carry fourteen Chamber's collapsible life boats, 14 ordinary life boats, one cutter, one gig and four metal boats, all on the shade deck.

BYNUM EXPLAINS FURTHER.

Says He Was Not Correctly Reported as to the Attempted Belbery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indianapolis has made this statement:

"The statement I made relative to the efforts to secure my endorsement for the office of surveyor of the port at Indianapolis by corrupt offers was not correctly reported in every particular. What I said was, first, that one applicant had made an offer in writing to pay me 20 per cent of the salary of the office if I would secure his appointment; second, that another, verbally, made a similar proposition; third, that indirectly, another had intimated that he would pay \$5,000 cash if he should be appointed; fourth, that I had upon my return home during the campaign been told by a creditable person that another person had drawn out of the bank a large sum, and stated that he was going to Washington to secure the position and that the party who came here went back without my endorsement."

"What about the charge of county recorder Maurice Donnelly that he had an understanding that a money offer would secure the office?" asked the reporter.

"That is as infamously false as anything I have ever heard," said Mr. Bynum. "The very character of this man is sufficient to place the equivocal sentence in the proper place. I will have nothing more to say on this subject."

REMAINS WHERE IT IS.

The Amendment to Separate Kansas City From Jackson County Lost.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Returns to the Star show that the amendment submitted to the people to separate Kansas City from Jackson county has been defeated. It carried overwhelmingly in the city, but the county outside voted solidly against it.

KEEP POLITICS OUT.

A Woman Suffragist Says Partisanship Injured the Woman's Cause.

To the Editor of the STATE JOURNAL:

Having noticed in Saturday's issue of the JOURNAL an article on the defeat of the Woman's Suffrage amendment, and among other things stated I see, "There is a bitter internal warfare in local circles," as a member of the local E. S. A., although not a regular attendant, I have never discovered there was a "Johns side" and a "Doctor Harding side." Our club has done good, effective non-partisan work. There is quite an effort being made by Topeka women to get the state convention here for several reasons; but principally to ensure its success, feeling that a great deal depends upon this meeting and the interest manifested.

The statement has been made that Mrs. Johns would not be a candidate for re-election. I sincerely hope it is true. I speak with authority when I say Dr. Harding is not now nor has she ever at any time been a candidate for president of the State E. S. A. I know something of how the party feeling was first infused into our E. S. A. It was during the legislature of 1893, in which the amendment was submitted. We had a number of noted suffragists in our city and the ladies wanted to hold a series of parlor meetings and invited them to speak. The president of the local association at that time was Mrs. J. W. Thurston. She refused to take any part in arranging for meetings for any People's Party women. Dr. Harding, who, by the way, was a Republican at that time, offered her assistance, and meetings were arranged for Mrs. Leese, Mrs. Diggs and Miss Amanda Way. A meeting was arranged for Mrs. Johns, but there were only a very few out.

As soon as the legislature closed Mrs. Johns began organizing a Woman's Republican league, and quite a number thought it was not for the best interests of our cause and several entered vehement protests. The honest opinion of the many was set aside and Mrs. Johns accepted the state presidency of the Woman's Republican league, at the same time she was president of our non-partisan Woman's Suffrage association, which has done our cause great injury.

I think it would be wise to introduce and put into active service the resolution as it occurred in Saturday's JOURNAL, requesting officers of our non-partisan suffrage association to refrain from taking any active part in party politics.

MRS. S. C. HART.

AN ANGEL IN OVERALLS.

Also the Sad Story of Mrs. Hans Von Schneider and Other Tales.

Police court was a little dull this morning for Monday.

A one armed man named E. E. Griffith was the first unfortunate called to the bar. He was standing in front of a Kansas avenue store on Saturday afternoon meditating on politics, religion and the prospect of the next meal, when a good angel in overalls came out of the store and asked him to hold a package for him a minute. In leaving Griffith to hold the package he had neglected the very essential precaution of leaving somebody to hold Griffith, and for that reason the owner of the package did not see it again until the police had captured Griffith on the north side. Griffith admitted his guilt this morning and Judge Eastmeyer fined him \$10.

Ed Schneider is a young colored man. Some time last summer Ed wandered into the store of Mrs. Hans von Schneider at the corner of First and Jefferson streets and indebted himself, all unconscious of the terrible danger he was getting into, in the sum of ten cents. Since that fatal day Mrs. von Schneider has verily camped on Ed's trail. She has made life a burden for him, but has never found it in his conscience to pay the 10 cents. Last evening in an unguarded moment Ed again strayed into the grocery emporium of Mrs. von Schneider and purchased two cigars for 5 cents and laid down 10 cents. You should have seen Mrs. von Schneider freeze on the spot. Ed was very much mad about it and raised such a fuss that it was necessary to call the police. The judge fined him \$5 in police court this morning.

Richard Shaffer, who Mrs. Weber deared had stood on the fence and said mean things to her husband, was discharged.

A BROKEN SOLID SOUTH.

Thirty-eight Congressmen Lost to the Democrats in Sixteen States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—It has been nearly a quarter of a century since the Republicans carried so many congressional districts south of Mason and Dixon's line as they did on Tuesday last. In the present Congress Republicans hold only six of the 127 seats of the solid South. Democrats hold the remainder. There are no acknowledged Populists among them.

These six seats are: Kentucky, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1. In the same states, excluding South Carolina, where the solitary Republican seems to have been counted out this year, the Republicans appear to have elected at least twenty-four members to whom certificates will not be denied. In addition, they have elected the Delaware member, three members in Maryland, one member each in Texas and Virginia, and four members in West Virginia, making a net gain of twenty-eight seats in nine states—all at the expense of the Democrats.

This does not measure the full extent of the Democratic losses in the south, where at least four Populists have been chosen who will receive their certificates of election. This leaves the Democrats only eighty-nine members from the sixteen southern states—a net loss of thirty-eight—and it is by no means improbable that the seats of several of these will be successfully contested by Republican and Populist candidates on the ground of fraud. The crop of election contests in the next house of representatives promises to be one of the largest in the history of congress.

HAWAII'S FIRST ELECTION A FAILURE.

HONOLULU, Nov. 3.—The first election of the new republic was a failure from a political point of view.

LITTLE'S REPORT.

His Statement of the Finances of the Atchison.

The Auxiliary Roads Have Proved to be a Severe Drain.

DEFICIENT INTEREST.

In Four Years it Amounted to Over Five Millions.

An Exhaustive Examination of the Road's Earnings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The report of Export Little, who has been investigating the accounts of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company, has just been made public, being issued at the same time in New York, London and Amsterdam. It is addressed to R. S. Hayes, chairman of the Atchison general reorganization committee. Its salient points are as follows:

First—The net revenue for the year ending June 30, 1894, exclusive of the Atlantic & Pacific, Colorado Midland and St. Louis & San Francisco lines was \$5,956,614. This includes an installment of \$500,000 of the Sonora Railway company subsidy, which should be deducted in considering earnings as a basis for plan of reorganization. If this subsidy is deducted, the net earnings would be reduced to \$5,956,614. Interest charges, which are prior liens to the interest on the 4 per cent general gold bonds, leaves the sum of \$4,816,364 applicable to the interest on \$128,865,000 of these bonds outstanding in the hands of the public which is equal to only 3.75 per cent.

The Atchison company lost \$95,894 by operating the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railroad and the net earnings would have been increased \$441,401 being the amount contributed by the Atchison company under the tripartite agreements with the Atlantic & Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad company. These two sums added to the net earnings would bring them up 4.00.

In accepting these figures as a basis for re-organization, it must be taken for granted that the present management of the company will be provided for and will not be a charge against further revenue. This, while it may be said that interest on the general four's has been substantially earned, the earnings depend to some extent on the maintenance of the integrity of the entire system.

The auxiliary companies are a severe drain upon the Atchison system, under the present system of fixed charges; the loss for the year of the Atlantic & Pacific being \$1,360,084, one half being chargeable to Atchison; the loss on the Colorado Midland being \$947,754, and on the St. Louis & San Francisco \$509,662, all chargeable to Atchison. The net result of the adjustment may be reached with these companies, it retained in this system, depends the real surplus available for payment of interest on the Atchison general 4's taking the earnings for the year ending June 30, 1894, as a basis.

The net floating debt of the entire system exclusive of the indebtedness of one company to another now overdue and accrued interest on funded debt is \$9,149,588. On the Atlantic & Pacific it is \$589,598, on the Colorado Midland \$183,358 and on the St. Louis & San Francisco \$487,752. The gross unfunded debt is \$15,109,381; the gross assets \$4,696,170, making the total net unfunded debt \$10,413,212.

The indebtedness April 30, 1894, of the Atlantic & Pacific was \$3,889,350 to the Atchison company, and \$6,849,200 to the St. Louis & San Francisco. The indebtedness of the St. Louis & San Francisco to the Atchison was \$1,691,260, and of the Colorado Midland to the Atchison \$713,616, which, claims, aggregating \$10,040,920 as apparently worthless, and should be written to the debit of profit and loss.

The interest on the funded and unfunded debt and the deficiency in each year from 1891 to 1894 is as follows: 1891, interest \$7,109,164, deficiency \$1,668,280; 1892, interest \$7,914,111, deficiency \$60,395; 1893, interest \$8,220,433, deficiency \$134,825; 1894, interest \$8,961,857, deficiency \$2,008,242; making a total deficiency for the four years of \$5,168,292.

CITY COUNCIL TONIGHT.

Things That Will Occupy the City's Law Makers.

The city council will meet tonight. The confirmation of William Tweeddale as city engineer will be brought up and he will probably be confirmed with little or no opposition. There was a proposition to allow the deputy to do the work during the dull winter months, but it is now the general opinion that there must be an official city engineer to make estimates and make plans.

The question of allowing the Vineyard Park railroad to build a depot will come up in a new form. The company has asked permission to use the West Side Circle tracks to run their trains to Kansas avenue. It is likely the permission will be refused.

The question of putting the side walks on Tyler street between Fifth and Sixth streets down to grade has not been settled and the council will take another turn at it tonight. Several times orders have been made but there have been such numerous protests that nothing has been done.

REMAINS WHERE IT IS.

The Amendment to Separate Kansas City From Jackson County Lost.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Returns to the Star show that the amendment submitted to the people to separate Kansas City from Jackson county has been defeated. It carried overwhelmingly in the city, but the county outside voted solidly against it.

RATIFICATION PARADE.

Arrangement Made for R. H. Will Form Three Divisions.

The Republicans in Topeka are expecting themselves to make tomorrow evening's demonstration the greatest thing of the kind ever seen in Topeka. Carpenters are busy building floats and afterwards have already been reported to the chief marshal. The state officers elect will occupy the balcony of the city building and review the procession.

The parade will be in three divisions. The first to consist of all uniformed bands, clubs in and outside of Jackson county.

The second division headed by Shawnee's military band, and consisting of all floats and special displays on wheels (excepting such as may be otherwise assigned by the chief marshal), gentlemen's riding club of Topeka and Tecumseh mounted club.

The third division, consisting of marching clubs and all delegations on foot, including college and school clubs, office men's clubs, labor unions, Santa Fe railroad clubs, and tin horn brigade, will report to Capt. C. H. Titts, at Sixth and Quincy streets, for assignment in line, as follows:

Santa Fe office men, led by Marshall's band, on Quincy street, right on Third street, south.

Santa Fe shop men, on Quincy street, right on Fourth street, south.

Veterans' association on Sixth street, right on Quincy street, west.

Topeka Township Marching club and citizens on foot, on Sixth street, right on Quincy street, east.

Washington College Republican club on Seventh street, right on Quincy street, west.

Labor unions and like organizations on Seventh street, right on Quincy street, east.

Visiting marching delegations on Quincy street, right on Seventh street, south.

High school cadets on Quincy street, right on Eighth street, south.

Tin horn volunteer brigade on Eighth street, right on Quincy street, west.

NUNS MAY TEACH.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court Affirms the Decision of the Lower Court.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12.—Justice Dean of the state supreme court today handed down an opinion in the case of John Hyson et al vs. the School District of Philadelphia, an appeal from Judge Barker of the court below, who refused an injunction to prevent nuns from teaching in the public schools dressed in the garb of their order. Justice Dean affirms Judge Barker's decision. The decision concluded:

"In thirty years of existence of our public school system this is the first time this court has been asked to deal in a matter of law, that it is necessary teaching for a devout woman to appear in a schoolroom in a dress peculiar to a religious order of a Christian church. We decline to do so; the law does not so say."

CASSIUS M. CLAY FOILED.

He is 84 and Can't Get Anyone to Marry Him to a Girl of 15.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The Times-Star's London correspondent says, General Cassius M. Clay, aged 84 years, is having more trouble at Richmond, Ky., today than ever, in trying to be married to Dora Richardson, aged 15. His son Brutus is a very influential man in that county and has persuaded the ministers and civil officers against performing the ceremony.

Squire Milton has promised to perform the ceremony today but like the others last Saturday he declined to do so when the time arrived. The old gentleman being unable to get any clerical or civil authority to officiate at any price, announces that he and his protégé will go somewhere else to be married.

THE CZAR'S BIG FUNERAL.

Thirty-Six Thousand Troops Will Take Part in the Procession.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Thousands of people viewed the body of Alexander III during the night as it rested in state in the cathedral of the Arch Angel mission. The golden pall was thrown half back, exposing the features of the dead man. The route of the funeral procession at St. Petersburg tomorrow from the railroad station to the fortress is five miles long and it is estimated that the funeral procession will take four hours and a half in marching from the depot to the fortress. Twenty thousand troops will line the streets when the funeral occurs, and 16,000 troops in addition, will guard the escort.

EX-MAYOR JONES TRADES.

Makes a Real Estate Deal Involving \$114 Residence.

Ex-Mayor D. C. Jones, now physician of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, has traded his family residence at 1014 Van Buren street, to Thomas Page for the two-story brick building near the corner of Seventh and Van Buren streets, which was built for a private hotel, and three lots. Dr. Jones' residence and three lots are put in at \$8,000 and the price named on the Page property is \$5,000.

JUDGE WEBB'S FEE.

He Gets \$1,000 for Doing Some Insurance Work.

State Superintendent of Insurance Snider has paid the court costs in the New York insurance cases, which amounted to \$80, and has paid Judge W. C. Webb an attorney fee of \$1,000 for collecting the money. Judge Webb was to have had ten per cent for his services, but a compromise was made and he has received one thousand dollars.

CONEY MAKES AMENDS.

The Commonwealth Leader Provides Farm Work For His Followers.

MARSHALL, O., Nov. 12.—"Gon" J. S. Coney today offered employment, at fair wages, to the remnant of his "Commonwealth" followers, now here in a destitute condition. Twenty-one have accepted.

Special prices on our entire line of stoves, tinware, queensware, lamps and glassware at O. M. Brill's.